

Burnet Co. Texas.

Sept. 17th / 88.

Very hot day. Drying
with perspiration.

Section of the Texas
Potadani horizon beginning
at the summit of a hill
on the south side of
Magers Creek where
the East & West branches
meet.

1. Summit of hill a gray
compact limestone showing
fragments of Trilobites
Ptychoparia — This mem-
ber extends down.
Shaly in places. — 110 ft

2.

2. changes to a more
(40') granular character. Brown
& greenish in places &
full of fragments of
Trilobites & Lingulella

at 130 feet down a
 crumbling greenish
 sandstone. It appears
 that is about 10 feet thick
 the limestone then
 extends down 200 feet
 to where it passes into
 an arenaceous l -
 310.

3. Silicious limestone &
 thin layers of sandstone
 intercalated. 80.

4. Brownish sandstone
 fine grained. 100.

To the south No 4.

is over 200 feet thick
 & contains numerous
 specimens of Lingulepis
 trilobites etc.

Agnostus.

67²

67^x

9-19-84.

Collecting fossils on Tatum Hill & east on the headwaters of Morgan Creek.

Found fossils in sandstone of Tatum Hill (4. of section)

& in limestone above, base of (27 pg. 2.).

9-20-84.

Morgan Mills south of Burnetts or Hamilton Creek.

Dr Shumard (^{states} Ann. N. S. C., 2^d Ser., vol. 25, p. 213.) that at Morgan Mills the junction between the Calcareous & Potsdam is to be seen.

I find the cliffs of subcrystalline, calcareo-magnesian limestone

The limestone extends
down to the bottom of
the falls, below the
mill & here the
section is cut off by
a deep pool or pond.
(The limestones appear
to lie nearly in a
horizontal position)

At the foot of the pond
layers of sandstone
cross the stream.

Strike N.E. & S.W. Dip
50° to 90° S.E.

They correspond to 29
thousands depth, but contain
numerous fragments of
plant remains & one
evidently of Devonian
or Carboniferous age.

Following down the

the strike swings to
 N + S + the dip east
 15°. Beds of shaly
 sandstone & clay shale
 appear. About two
 miles south of Mammam
 mill the limestone
 ledge forms one side of
 the stream bed, & the
 sandy shales the opposite.
 a cliff of sandstone with
 an eastward dip.

The massive limestones
 on the west side extend
 westward to the Colorado
 & form the principal
 mass of rock at Marble
 Falls. Cherty beds & thin
 sandstones rest on them.

9-23-59

7

Section of Potsdam
on Packardville Mt.,
N.W. end.

At the base rests on
shales, bluish green.
St. N. 45° E. Dip 30° S.E.
See p. 9 for stratigraphy
of these underlying beds.

- 1) Coarse, massive bedded
reddish-brown sandstone 140 ft
- 2) Finer grained & thinner
bedded sandstone 68 ft
reddish & grayish brown
Holds Lingulepis from
the summit Hyalitic 65 ft.
St. N. 10° E. Dip 15° S.E.
- 3) Impure arenaceous
limestone (fossil fragments) 12

4 Reddish buff, soft
sandstone. *Abolites*
lingulipes

105

5. Alternating layers
of sandstone & thin
bedded arenaceous
limestone. Fragments
of fossils.

225

6. Massive bedded gray.
hard l-
Fossils abundant.

60

7.
Coarse grained greenish
brown s.s.

30

8. Gray fossiliferous
l-

60

605

9-24-84

9

The rocks underlying the
Potodan $\frac{1}{2}$ mi. S. of section
Shuttle E & W. dip 15° to
 40° S. South.

The Potodan
immediately underlying
strike N & S. dip 10° E

The formation is made
up of talcose shales, dark
argillaceous shales, sand-
stones, gray & dark. fine-
grained compact.

A belt of gray, compact
limestone 200 to 250 feet
thick.

This group appears to equal
the Grand Cañon Group in
position & in a rough
way in character, it
being changed more
by metamorphism.
Thickness unknown

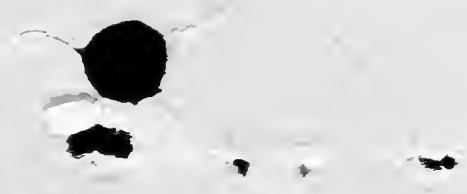
Traced it along an
outcrop of $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles &
it extends from the base
of Packaddle Mts. to &
across Honey Creek. Presumably
on only the same str. Red
dip.

Coming up Honey Creek
a road on the east side
arrives to the west & enters
the road running from
Lland to Blawie. At

the crossing of the stream
the strike of the Pre-Potsdam
beds is $E \& W$. with $15^{\circ} N$.

A little below the strike
turns to the $N. E$. but that
is in the shales which
~~very~~ are more or less
distorted locally partly
by quartz veins.

Handwritten marks or scribbles.



9-28-87

12

Down the San Saba 37
miles. Collected a lot of
Carboniferous corals near
the mouth of Brady's creek
N. side San Saba River, west
side of creek. Stopped
at Stephen Yoe's at night.
on Cherokee Creek.

9-29-87

Collected a lot of Carb-
fossils on the Colorado
Orthoceras, Nautilus, etc.
etc. $\frac{1}{2}$ mi. above the
town of Bend, San-
Saba Co.

9-25-84.

11

Heavy rain.

Drove to Llano.

Noticed Pre-Potsdam
shales, sds & lms. all the
way across Honey creek
valley & also to the
mouth on the road to Llano.

9-26-84

Drove to Cold Brook
Canyon. Collected a lot
of Potsdam fossils from
the upper beds of the
group.

9-27-84.

From Cold Brook Canyon drove
to the San Saba Valley, McCall
Lunch Co. & then down the
San Saba River 14 miles.

9-21-84

6

The Potsdam sandstone
to the north of Packaddle
Mountain on Henry Creek
rests on massive beds of
dark iron gray shale.

St. N. 25° E. dip 15° 20°
E.

The Potsdam sandstone
here conforms
on the dark shists or
shales.

Minor narrow dykes
of quartzite cut the
shales.

Layer of sandstone &
shist pass into the
Potsdam (Passengerburg)

Potsdam sd above,
+ Buff, Hard, thin & thick
bedded.

10-2-84.

Section on west side of
Honey Creek valley, beginning
 $\frac{1}{4}$ mi N. of road running
from Mason to Llano.

The Pre-Potodam strata
consist of layers of shale
(falsose) quartz, hard sandstone
with more or less
granite in veins & masses,
Strike of beds $\Sigma + W$, dip
15°.

The lowest layers of the
Potodam have small
pebbles & coarse sd but
are hardly conglomerates
They dip 8° to 10° $\Sigma + W$.

1. Coarse rough sandstone
Reddish to dark buff.
passing gradually into
thin bedded sandstone
sd

2) More or less calcareous
sd - mixed with
fine sds. (Fossiliferous) 50.

3
Alternating layers of
sd & calcareous sd. 160

4. Impure limestone
becoming cleaner
above the middle
top full of fragments
of fossils 190

5.
Coarse greenish ^{gray}
brown sd. 20

B
Gray & greenish
tinged l - very
fossiliferous midway
& terminating above

23.

42

65

325

25

95.

40
5

in massive layers, ~~125~~
(Same on top band
of Pikesdale section) 85

7. ~~Hard compact l.~~
~~buff, shaly, somewhat~~
~~fracture~~ ~~115~~

~~8. Semi-crystalline l.~~
~~with fragments of~~
~~6! Kifun, Trilobites,~~
~~Orthoceras~~ 130
~~125~~

8. Hard compact l.
like 7. passing gradually
into a ^{metbed} ~~not~~ massive bedded
hard calciferous - little
sandstone in places. 240
100 ft

9. Cherty calciferous
arenaceous l. -
weathering rough
uniform.
② 3 to top of hill

This is a thick belt.

Considerable cherty matter
occurs near the base in
an irregular ramped
etc & then for 365
ft, the l. is gray
compact & semi-crystalline
in massive
layers 1/2 to 2 ft thick.
Weathers rough. Color
dark.

at 365 feet considerable
cherty matter again
appears.

The section continues
up as hard little
drab & gray l. with
intercalated cherty
layers. 540 feet.

Some very massive
layers. At this
point a strong
trace carrying
crinoid stems

Serp. 18

17

and then a massive
bed of l - is reached ~~600~~

average str. N. 60. W.

905

10) dip 10° - 15°

A massive band
of gray compact
l. There is

prominent point on
the ridge overlooking
Honey Creek where
it 'goes thru' into the
cone. 60 feet

on the top found
Carboniferous fossils
Productus reticulatus

P. prattensis, P. Nebraska
Stroph. cretacea.

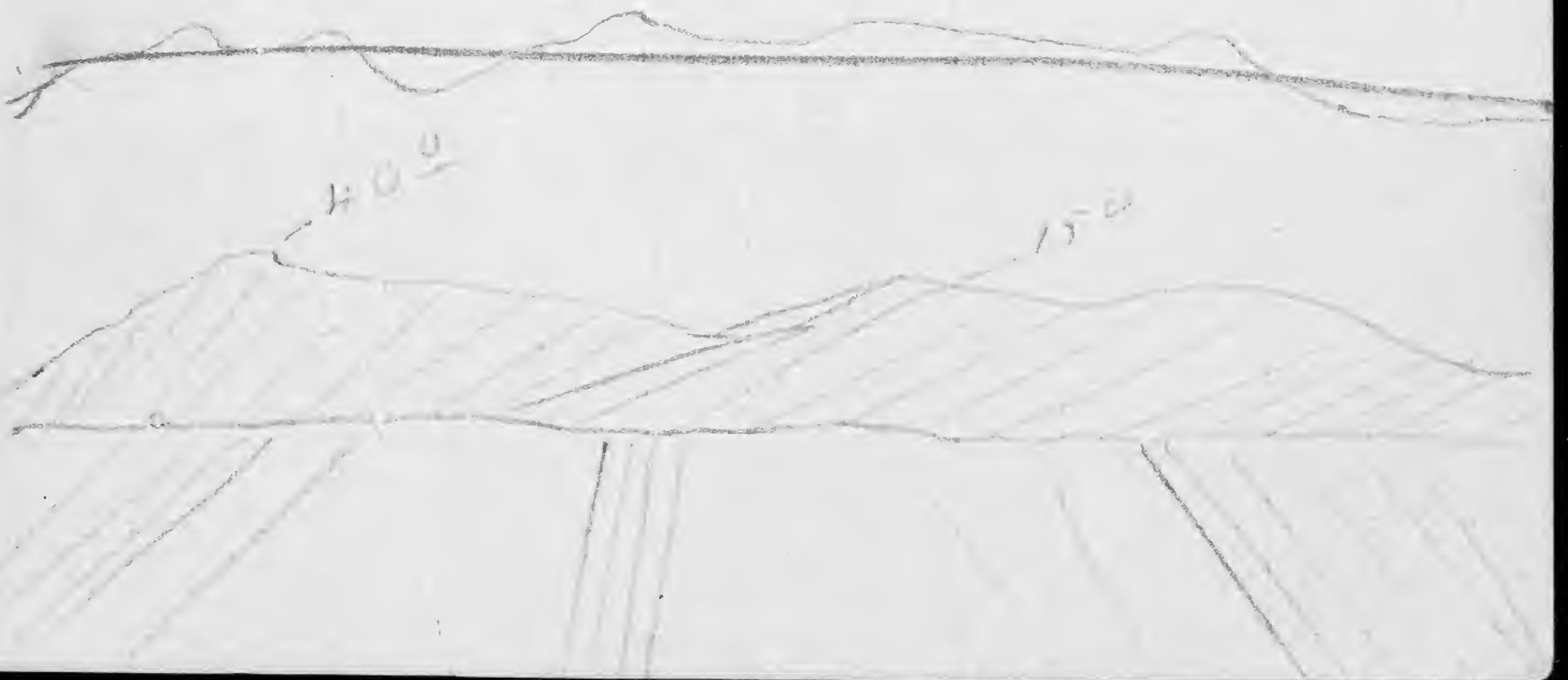
about 200 feet of l.

At then the valley of
Honey Creek on the
cone is reached

at the top of 9
just beneath the
massive belt of 10,
found numerous
Silurian fossils.

a fault line cuts
off the section about
300 feet up in the
Carboniferous.

The underlying Glean
group appears along
the line of the entire
ridge out in the valley.





Oct 29/96

Section of Algonkian
strata on east face
of Franklin Mts. 8 mi N.
of El Paso - Texas -

Base - Reddish granite?

1) a) Langlomerate (very
fine at base, passing
up into light colored
quartzite - log in
16 - 2 ft thick (60')^{1 1/2}

4. Sr. WTS, 12 1/2 2000 360

1 1/2 Reddish, sandy shale
in beds interfused thick
with occasional beds

of ytzite + 50 @ (5-6) 275
Sr WTS, 12 1/2 1300 2500

1 c Darker ytz than (a)
thin bedded thin, and
interbedded green

(x) stone (about 15 ft thick)

) passing above into a
more massive yls.

The greenstone shows
any plainly in the
N. side of the canyon
as a dark interbedded
band in the yls -

(40) 5-6

220

(d) Greyaceous slates &
shales with thin
layers of gray (steel)
qzite -

St NTS. 10% 200 w.
In cracks (and)
abundant in many
layers -

10% 200 w.

top.

(34) 5 1/2

185

(E) ^{200 w} Gray yls - in only
bedded layers, with
as massive as below.
St. NTS. 10% 200 w.

$$\begin{array}{r} 150. \\ \hline 12. \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 72 \\ \hline 360 \\ 36 \\ \hline 395 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 60 \\ \hline 360. \\ 12 \\ \hline 378 \end{array}$$

Passes gradually in to a
near white gtzite that
~~is its~~ weathers buff on
long exposure to the
weather but as seen
in cliffs gives a nearly
white light gray band
on the mountain side.

(22)(56) 395

f. Sdy thalax & slaty
beds - similar to (d) -
60 at 59 1/2

350

g - Interbedded rhyolitic-
like scruption with
pebbles (1/4 to 12" in diameter)
of ytz - rhyolitic like
rock & slater (dark, (K)) 200 ft

h. Reddish brown, fine
conglomerate passing
into reddish-brown &
grayish gtzite tan

54
2035

$$\begin{array}{r} 218 \\ \hline 1308 \end{array}$$

110) at lunch)

2095

i) Same as 9. with
occasional sdy. &
reddish sdy. - white.
(218) 591

1265.3300

2. Dull gray or greenish
limestone, with
layers of gray
calcareous sand containing
amellid bryozoa in
great abundance.

Stopped section at base
of 2 - & carried it along
on top of 1st to the
S. end of the Franklyn
range. The unconformity
at the top of 1st is fairly
illustrated by local
irregularities on its upper
surface & still better
by the presence of
Cambrian beds between
it & 2 - near the S.E.
end of the range.

The summit of the Algonkian is a coarse eruption thinner than 10 m North but it is eroded & the lowest Cambrian beds are deposited in ~~at~~ the hollows and about the knolls of the Algonkian - pre-Cambrian surface.

Paleozoic section

1. Quartzites & indurated sds - Light gray & buff in beds 1" to 18" thick. The basal bed is formed of coarse grain of granitic-like rock & resembles the eruption beneath it.

Traces of Lingulella & Hyolithes were found 15 feet above the base

and on up to
50 feet where a fine
grained quartzose rock
afforded fine spec-
imens of *Lingulepis*
acuminata of the
Harris or Texas or N. Y.
state type.

Amplified boring occurs
in proportion both
vertical & horizontal
in many of the
layers - at 370
feet the quartzose
layer became
broken crossbedded
& slightly calcareous.
This continues to
increase - until the
arenaceous layer
gray & coarse grained
the dominant.

420
42

76
380
38
418
570
170

56
200
56
256

45
225
25
250

1. of Redline

310-

2a. Calcareous sand -

passing up to arenaceous
limestone well filled
with animal bones
at 240-foot level.

Aphileta

Anthracos

Crinicostema -

These extend up
for 170 feet when
the rock changes
becoming harder & of a
reddish hue in
some bands.

at 440 + 460 bedded
cherty beds appear
at 500 feet.

Eccyliorhynchus

Anthracos

~~Endoc~~ Aphileta

$$\begin{array}{r}
 53 \\
 \hline
 255 \\
 25 \\
 \hline
 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r}
 130 \\
 650 \\
 65 \\
 \hline
 715
 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r}
 145 \\
 725 \\
 72 \\
 \hline
 797.
 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r}
 16 \\
 800
 \end{array}$$

8

The Aphileta, etc extend
up to the base of
a massive bedded
Arenaceous limestone
that comes near
on less chert

No 2

795

2^{1/2} At 290 up

Aphileta —

Archaeocyathus like

A-mungensis —

Anthracos

Anthracos — 290

Runs up to 715 feet.

Less chert than
uniform arenaceous
dual — & dirty gray
limestone. 25-2 ft
thick.

$$\begin{array}{r}
 190 \\
 950 \\
 \hline
 1045
 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r}
 176 \\
 5 \\
 \hline
 850 \\
 55 \\
 \hline
 97
 \end{array}$$

$$290$$

At 880 the beds
at 290 are
practically repeated
Archæa etc goes
up.

At 970 a bluish
thin bedded limestone
in - carrying Rapturina
like shells - It becomes
banded with chert
20 feet up - goes up
to top of the cover

Entrance 1045 ft
Box 302 S. U.

30 Gray, drab to buff
weathering areaceous
limestone - Layers 12 -
to 30 in 15

~~2~~ 10

3⁺ Coarse dirty gray
dark lead colored
sdy br - in very
massive beds -
sdy matter mainly
with in rounded
reticulate masses -

See on back { Large coral like
Lamutella stellata.
Large receptaculifer
in lower 10 feet -

at fr 90 to 100 feet

Fossiliferous

Rhy - incoherent

Ortho - 3 sp -

Strophomena

Orthoceras -

Endoceras -

Another of same
shaped large
Endoceras ^{proterifera} ~~proterifera~~

Maclurea - like M. magna
Lituites 6ⁱⁿ to 8ⁱⁿ

Anthraceros ~~multitubulatum~~
multitubulatum - like

The fauna of the
Lower 95 ft of this
bed is essentially
Lower Trenton, or
the Black river of
the N. Y. section.

(11.)

Total 85 125

4. Conglomerate formed
of fragments of the prob-
ably rocks 3rd & 4th - angu-
lar & rolled.

Est - 100 -

5. Dark - lead-colored
lign with Pentamer
abundant in some
of the layers.

Est - 125

24 - 000 120 W -

Rechar cut off by
covering of debris -
The

The highest of points
of this range. Mr. A.
Franklin is capped
by No. 5. The section

being apparently
 unbroken from top to
 bottom. Owing to
 limited time it was
 not studied in detail -
 No traces of the conglomerate
 were found on
 the lower slopes altho
 No 5. with Pentamerous
 was abundant in all
 the debris slope. It was
 on the east side of
 the range.

Lummary El Paso -
Franklin Range
section.

4	{ Upper Trenton	
	{ Lower Trenton	90
3	{ Rappahanna etc	250
	{ Aphelicta & ore etc	795
2.	Canhran	310
1.	Algonkian	2300.